

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVERHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 6--NO. 36.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, MAY 17, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 296.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,

Published every Saturday, at Salem, Col. Co., O.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum if paid in advance.
\$1.75 per annum if paid within the first six months of the subscriber's year.
\$2.00 per annum, if payment be delayed beyond six months.

We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor, at No. 10 N. 3rd St., New York.

All others to JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

Selections.

From the National Era.

An Unnecessary and Dangerous Admission.

The editor of the National Era has just sent forth quite a lengthy article, headed "The Colored Population of the United States," which, while it mainly promulgates just views and Christian sentiments as to the duty of the American people towards the colored people, contains, nevertheless, what we think a most gratuitous and injurious admission in favor of the dark spirit of hatred by which our afflicted people are unceasingly haunted, persecuted and tormented in this boasted land of liberty. He says:

"Where there is no colored people in this country, and were the question of the expediency of introducing them submitted to us, there would be no difference of opinion: all would unite in opposing it."

Now let it be borne in mind that Dr. Bailey speaks here merely of the introduction of colored people into this country. He does not speak of their introduction as slaves, but of their introduction as free men. That such is the sense in which he means to be understood, is obvious; for every one knows that he professes to be an anti-slavery man, and opposed to slavery as in itself a sin altogether apart from the particular variety of the human family who may be its immediate victims. We say again, then, he has laid down a principle in respect to the introduction of colored people, as such; and it amounts just to this: that were he in a State or Territory already free from the presence of colored people, and were the question of their introduction into such a State or Territory submitted to him, he would unhesitatingly unite with all the haters of the negro race in opposing their introduction.

We all upon our colored readers to mark this point, and to ask themselves the question, Whether a man cherishing and uttering such a sentiment is to be regarded as an unfeeling friend? For our own part, we have never cherished a very high opinion of the ground occupied by Dr. Bailey; but this sentiment is far below our lowest conceptions of Dr. Bailey's standard of anti-slavery principle. We had given him credit, in our mind, for a position much broader and more humane.

The implication upon the face of the above quotation, is, that the presence of colored people in this country is, of itself, an evil, and to be legislated for as such. Against this view, we protest, from the depth of our soul.

There is no more reason for regarding the colored inhabitants of this country as an evil to the state, than of regarding the vast multitudes of English, Irish and Scotch population. We are members of a common family, and it is not for any one branch of this family to pronounce the presence of another to be an evil, nor even to suppose a contingency in which one branch would have the right to exclude another. "The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof;" and as the children of a common Father, we are the recipients of a common bounty; and he is a tyrant and usurper who would assume the prerogative of depriving any portion of the human family of the joint occupancy of any portion of the earth. Neither war, nor discord, nor priority of settlement of any part of the globe, can give the right to exclude colored people, or any other people. The opposite doctrine belongs to the darkness and barbarism of the past; and we are not more amazed than grieved that the editor of an anti-slavery paper should countenance such narrowness, illiberality and tyranny.

There was an effort in California to exclude all colored people from its golden domain. Had Dr. Bailey been there when the question of their admission or introduction was pending, we have his own words for it in the above quotation, that he would have united with our enemies in opposing their admission. Save us from our friends, and we'll take care of our enemies!—F. B.

THE CASE OF ARRESTING FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Notwithstanding the provision in the Fugitive Slave Law, that the United States shall pay the expenses, it appears that the arrest of a fugitive is a losing business. The Boston Traveller tells us that "though the city will have to pay a greater share of the expense of preserving the peace, yet it is thought that the expense which will fall upon the master in recovering the slave, will be very large, perhaps as high as \$1,000 or 2,000."

Should the business of capturing runaways continue to be so expensive, we may soon expect to find it abandoned.

The following extract from a letter from Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., of New York, to Rev. John Morrison, D. D., of London, will offset volumes of abuse of Mr. Thompson in the "subservient" press:

Your George Thompson is doing good here on a great scale. He is well fitted for his work, invariable in argument, on faith on every point, popular and convincing, gains as he goes; and well, I think, be both more persecuted and more successful. He is hated, denounced, threatened by many; to whose wicked prejudices the diurnal press is too generally subservient.

From the National Era.

Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Slavery Justified.

The new editor of the Union, deeming it necessary to vindicate himself against the charge of disloyalty to Southern Institutions, puts forth the following justification of Slavery:

"With the institution of slavery, therefore, we have been familiar from our infancy; and we say in all sincerity, after a residence of some years in the Northern States of the Union, and after the most ample opportunities, afforded by a close observation in Europe of the habits and customs of that Old World, that we have seen nothing which could tempt us from the predilections of early life in our native land. Not that we would characterize the institution of slavery as a blessing; but such is the mysterious connection with which Providence binds man to the institutions under which he is born, that, as a general rule, his happiness springs less from the perfection of human theories respecting the relations of labor and service, than from the practical observance of the simple and plain duties enjoined by the Divine laws. In the highest and most comprehensive view of these relations, there is no equality among men, except in the universal duty of all to obey the laws of God; and these require such exercises of reciprocal and mutual service, that, if faithfully pursued, they fill up the measure of individual life, and leave neither to the rich nor to the poor, the strong nor the weak, the master nor the servant, any ground of controversy and strife. But, in the more practical and ordinary view of these relations, what are termed freedom and equality are necessarily determined in any given society or community by the varying influences of origin and caste, age, numbers, geographical position, and contact with other societies or communities; and the gradual appearance of laws and institutions is the result rather of the necessities of such conditions than of the suggestions of an original philosophic standard of what may be called the highest reason. Thus the terms Liberty and Freedom are not in themselves expressive of a standard which excludes the idea of dependence and servitude; nor do they afford a criterion by which one nation consents to be judged by another as to its more or less perfect civil organization."

There is a remarkable want of precision and clearness in this attempted justification of Slavery. The editor either did not understand himself, or he was willing to be understood by the reader with vague generalities. A clear examination will show that it is a plea for Slavery, on grounds which, if admitted, fully sustain an Oligarchy, an Aristocracy, a limited Monarchy, or an Absolute Despotism, just according to circumstances. The doctrine of natural rights, of the equality of men in natural rights, of the right of the People to govern, of the wrongfulness of castes, and caste legislation, are completely repudiated by this professed organ of the National Democracy.

There is no equality among men, it says, except in the duty of obedience to God; freedom and equality do not really exist; what are termed such depend upon origin, caste, age, number &c.—the terms are not in themselves expressive of a standard which excludes the idea of dependence and servitude, Slavery, Mastership, despot and subject, noble and serf. In fact, all our talk about freedom and equality, popular sovereignty and popular rights, is mere sham. Despotism, Caste, Nobility, Servitude, Slavery, are all right. The one thing necessary is, that the Despot, the Noble, the Master should rule wisely, the subject, the slave obey implicitly. In this way, the laws of God are honored, which know nothing of freedom or equality, but always recognising inequality, servitude, and dependence, simply enjoin upon superior and inferior, master and slave, noble and plebeian, the duties belonging to the peculiar position of each.

How do our Democratic friends like the political philosophy of the new editor of their National organ? The truth is, the essential principle of Slavery is that which gives vitality to Despotism everywhere, viz: the subjection of one man to the will, and the use of all his powers, for the benefit of another. They stand upon the same ground, resort to the same weapons of offence and defence, are equally repugnant to the Democratic Principle, and must share a similar destiny. Popular Rights must fall before them, or they must fall before Popular Rights.

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Immunities of Slavery.

The Burlington (Vt.) Courier, in a long and spirited article on Commissioner Ingraham's summary proceedings in the Gilson case, says:

It is only slavery, reeking with the blood of innocent victims, and mocking at the fine words of our Liberty's Charter, that is sacred in this Government! Every thing and every body else must wait, and be bullied, and made to go through their regular forms to get their rights. But that! Oh! don't touch it, unless to help it. Does it not rend the sucking babe from the poor, helpless mother, that bore it? Does it not scatter, to wide separated scenes of agony, stripes and toil, the little knot of beings, who, bound together by the ties of blood and affection, have dared to call themselves a family? Does it not bid virtue yield to lust, weakness to tyranny, innocence to the bloody whip or red-hot searing iron? Does it not lay its curse upon knowledge, like the tyrannies of the old world, and put forth all strength to whelm in utter darkness and unconscious degradation, the deathless spirits of its victims?—Does it not bluster and swagger and brow beat all who question its right? And does it not hold the members of such an "institution" be compelled, like common men, to await the slow process of law, to recover their escaped chattels? Forbid it, spirit of our Fathers! Forbid it, Justice! Forbid it, righteous Heaven!

Speech of Mr. Webster,

In front of the Revere House, Boston, April 22, 1851.

Fellow-Citizens of Boston:—You rather take me by surprise this morning—but it is a very agreeable surprise to me. I am greatly pleased to see your cheerful and satisfied faces, as much so as to see the cheerful face of that luminary which shines now in the heavens above us. If you are half as glad to see me as I am to meet you, there is a great quantity of human happiness and good feeling at this moment in Bowdoin Square.

Gentlemen,—a long and violent convulsion of the elements has just passed away, and the heavens, the skies, again smile upon us. There is often an analogy between our currencies in the natural and political world. Sometimes political agitations pass away, bringing after them new joy and gladness. May it be so now! I greet you as citizens of Boston—I welcome you—I offer to you my warmest gratitude for what you and your fathers have done for me from the days of my early manhood, when I came from the North to dwell among you and to partake of your fortunes, for good or for evil, to the end of my life.

I am not vain enough to suppose that I have rendered any very essential services to my country in my day and generation. But if I may suppose that I have rendered any service—however little or however much—I owe it mainly to the constant, warm and unwavering friendship and support of the people of Boston.

I shall, ere long, follow your fathers and my fathers to man's last home. But while I live and breathe,—while I have language or thought,—while my heart beats or my tongue moves, I shall feel and speak of Boston as my home—as the cherished object of my public and private, my political and friendly regard.

Gentlemen,—You do not expect to hear any discourse from me. I come to see you and you come to see me. It is not an occasion for the discussion of any public topic. You do not expect me to deliver any opinions of my own, or to state the ground of any political transactions.

Let me congratulate you, and ask you to congratulate me, that the events of the last year or two have placed us under better auspices. We see clearer and breathe freer. We feel new assurance that the rich blessings we have inherited from our fathers will endure, will be perpetual—will be immortal, if any institution of man or of earth can be immortal. The youngest of your children—the youngest of your grand children—will grow up to manhood with the proud feeling that they were born to, and they will inherit the inalienable rights of the United States of North America, and in this ancient, beloved, and, under all circumstances, by me venerated, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Why, fellow-citizens, we need not be vain; we need not be too much self-satisfied, after all; but who among you is there, who would exchange his own political and social condition for that which befalls the inhabitants or residents of any other country under the wide scope of the canopy over us? Where is the foreign country that would satisfy you? No where! You stay at home satisfied. The institutions of your own country are satisfactory to you. You enjoy political power universally disseminated under a republican government framed upon popular principles. Every citizen feels that he is a man. If he is governed, he is also one of the governors. He has a voice in every great transaction of public policy and national concern. Let others prefer a government more royal, more despotic, or more democratic. For myself, and I believe for you, I may say, we are satisfied with our condition as people of the United States and citizens of Massachusetts; our free, popular, and glorious representative government makes us known reputably all over the world.

Gentlemen,—Let us despair of nothing—let us despair of nothing in behalf of our country. We shall see it go on in continuous prosperity. We see the returning sense of the community—the love of Liberty, and—let me add, with all the emphasis which I can pour out from my breast—THE LOVE OF UNION. That will keep us together. If I had ten thousand voices—if I could reach the shores of the Pacific—if I could gather the whole vast nation within the reach of my voice—I would say, "FELLOW-CITIZENS, UNION, UNION, UNION, NOW AND FOREVER."

What are all these petty distinctions—these cavils, these questions, these sectional quarrels? They are as dust in the balance! They are not fit to inhabit the heart of a true American; for the heart of a true American embraces the whole country—if it is not big enough for that, he had better tear it out and throw it from him.

What little I have done,—I repeat it,—is mainly attributable to the support you and your fathers have given me. I am not ungrateful of it,—not ungrateful for it. I find you as I have found you in the past, and as I am sure I shall still continue to find you for what remains to me of life. Let me say to you, let me entreat you to deliver to your children what I say:—as Boston found me thirty years ago, she finds me to-day, without variation or the shadow of change. I shall go to my grave full of the gratitude which I shall cherish for her, and for her support of me.

Gentlemen,—I bid you adieu,—an affectionate adieu. By the blessing of God, I shall see you again, under circumstances, it may be, which will enable me to express somewhat at large my opinions on the aspect of public affairs. All this is in the hands of the Providence that is over us—to Him I commend myself, I commend you, I commend the interests of our dear, our beloved country. Gentlemen, farewell.

A slave has been sentenced to be hanged at Anderson, South Carolina, for attempting to murder his master.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

More Panic Making.

Encouraged by former successes, the "panic makers" are plying their trade with renewed alacrity in the service of their plantation and cotton lords. Their confident assertions that the "Union was saved," and that the slave question was forever "settled," beyond the power or hope of further "agitation," and their prediction that the "occupation" of the abolitionists was "done," all served their object for the hour, and are forgotten; while the old panic-cries of "Danger to the Union," "Ruin to our trade," "Anarchy and civil war," are shouted and shrieked with the same effrontery as fifty times before.

It is not enough that the North has brought its human victims to slavery's gory temple; not enough that young men and old, masters and children, and infants unborn, have been doomed to the tyrant's control and sent to his dungeons and man-markets; not enough that Massachusetts has been humbled, that Boston and the Cradle of Liberty have been filled with slavery's armed Hessians; it is not enough that the Northern press and the Northern pulpit, with a few manly exceptions, have bartered away conscience and manhood, honor and truth, for the smiles of their lords; it is not enough that men whom we have trusted have betrayed the holy cause of Liberty—that the descendants of Iscariot and Arnold have worn their way into the loftiest places of power, and wear unblinking the badges of "respectability," nor is it enough that slavery has forced its demands through the National Congress. There is still "a Mordor at the king's gate," and the Slave Power walks unquietly among its minions and mercenaries; for free thought is not yet stifled, the voice of the truth-teller is not yet silenced, and until that is done, the tyrant knows that he has no safety.

Hence the efforts of the Slaveholders and their Northern vassals to suppress free discussion, to "put down this agitation." Proscription, bribes, threats, calumnies, assaults on private character, denunciations, frowns and flatteries have all been tried. A fear of reaction alone prevents the foes of freedom, in their madness and mortification, from resorting directly to fines, dungeons and military power to silence this troublesome agitation. They have cunningly laid their plans, however, as the late proceedings in Boston show, to do this indirectly.

Meanwhile, to insure a public sentiment sufficiently corrupt and base to sustain them, they are laboring zealously to "manufacture a new panic" through the North over the state still "a Mordor at the king's gate," and the Slave Power walks unquietly among its minions and mercenaries; for free thought is not yet stifled, the voice of the truth-teller is not yet silenced, and until that is done, the tyrant knows that he has no safety.

The New York Herald which is ever foremost in its base services to slavery is taking the lead in this new effort. The following from its leader of April 21st, reveals one scheme in its plot.

"A short time since we sent a special correspondent from this office to South Carolina, and the Southern States generally, for the purpose of canvassing public opinion in those parts of the confederacy and reporting the progress of the great secession movement in that region, which was originally set in motion by the abolition fanatics of the North and which, according to present appearances, is rapidly approaching a crisis."

This "special correspondent," who seems to do the double work of helping to create a South Carolina "crisis" and report it, sends on his despatches made to order, and they are paraded in prominent columns of the Herald, with a due supply of capitals and exclamation points, to be copied through other pro-slavery journals at the North. We give you one or two extracts from these "bulletins" as specimens of their character.

In a letter from Charleston, magnifying a meeting in favor of "secession" held there April 14th, the "special correspondent" says: "Upon the issue to secede, or recede, it is perfectly clear that this comparatively conservative corner of the State, if the question were put to-morrow to the vote for a decision, South Carolina, before dinner time, would be out of the Union."

What, then, is the public sentiment of the interior? Of course, it is far more conclusive in favor of separate State action, without waiting either for further aid or aggressions. We believe there is but one solitary paper in the State opposed to secession; and that has been recently established. A State Convention has been elected, composed of 107 members, 127 of whom are opposed to further temporizing with the North, and in favor of cutting them adrift at once. The other 40, excepting some three or four, are in favor of secession as soon as another State or two will unite with South Carolina. This convention will, probably, not meet till next spring; and any modification of its opinions in the interval, will depend materially upon the state of public feeling in the North, and of Northern action, and on the policy of the administration, and the proceedings of Congress.

What would become of the thirty States of the Nation, if South Carolina should "cut them adrift at once." Who can conceive our peril when outcasts from her protection and succor? How devout should be our gratitude that in her long suffering she postpones the catastrophe until after "dinner," and even consents to make it conditional upon "Northern action" in the next Congress, &c. Let us hasten to humble ourselves, before the august Quatreblems, that peradventure their wrath may be turned away and their pardon be gained, and that this great Union be not "cut adrift" from its rock of salvation, to be tossed helms up on a bloody sea of revolution, and dashed upon the rocks of discord!

Seriously, who can suppress a contemptuous laugh of this disgusting appeal to Northern fears? Yet, we are ashamed to say that there are enough simpletons, cowards and doe-faces in the North who will be scared, or affected to be, and to save themselves from the awful danger, will support any new slave-holding outrage upon the humanity and free spirit of the North.

Here is another specimen of the Herald's "despatches" which indicates that after all we may be too late to secure forgiveness from our offended lords by any humiliation:

"In conversation, to-day with a very intelligent planter, he observed: 'But even suppose, Doctor that this, and any other adjustment of slavery, should be respected, by a sort of forced compliance, for a time; what are we to expect from all this socialism, Fourierism, animal magnetism, Fanny Wrightism, Lucretia Mottism, and Agrarianism? It is all infidelity, sir—it will come to that—the Bible does not suit these people because it tolerates slavery—they reject Christ because he tolerated it—and the final war between the North and South is, after all, to be a war between infidelity and Christianity—between atheistical red republicanism, and the principles of the Christian religion.'"

And before God and man the progress of Northern fanaticism has that complexion. We have none of these infernal synods of traitors to God and society in the South. They are too closely allied with abolitionism for the States below the line of Mason and Dixon. "The sooner," said the planter, "we cut the acquaintance of such horrible desperadoes and incendiaries, the better for our safety. As open enemies we can understand them and make our terms; but under the same government with them, we must live in continual fear of our lives and property. God grant us a happy deliverance!" These words, so earnestly expressed as they were, left a deep impression upon our mind. Never—never has the future of this Union appeared so gloomy as under this dark and fearful summing up of the Northern Jacobins. They are the views of the Herald; but from a Southern man, in South Carolina, they appear more palpable than ever before."

Funeral Oration of Mr. Webster.

It is very seldom that a man speaks at his own funeral. This, however, was the case with Hon. Daniel Webster to-day at the Revere House.—The great political corpse rose up, shroudless and in his citizen's costume and addressed the crowd—a very respectable and decent crowd, every man having a bran new hat. In fact Bowdoin Square was a sea of new hats—one out of twenty of which rose from above a ruby face as the deceased appeared.

The speech was very commonplace and ancient, to be sure—what else should it be. The wonder is that it should not have been a profound silence.

The exercises commenced by an announcement from Mr. Auctioneer Thompson—how appropriate—without his hammer—less so—than Mr. Webster had been invited to see his fellow citizens and they to see him—the meeting was spontaneous and would need no organization. He nominated a committee with Hon. Joseph Bell as Chairman, to wait on Hon. Mr. Webster and introduce him to the audience.

The great preserver of the Union on reaching the platform was received with an immense quantity of profound and sorrowful silence, and a small vulgar fraction of cheers—about one twentieth of the mass to be liberal. He repeated the ghost of an old speech giving considerable emphasis and repetition to the word "Union"—one bystander remarked pensively that it used to be "Liberty and Union." The Liberty had been dropped.—He also very properly thanked his auditors for what they had done for him—meaning the \$13,500, we suppose.

When he got through, an old lady in a green dress and white bonnet threw down from a window at his feet, a bouquet, to which some other females added two or three others. After some hesitation the author of the great negro-catching panacea for the Union, picked up and put it in his hat rather gruffly. The by-standers threw him the rest and he put them too in the hat, saying with a deep sigh—"Ah, the ladies are always for Union!"

Saying this the great pensioner withdrew into the tavern, and his particular friends went in to take a drink. One of them, however, cried out, "Three groans for Horace Mann." No response; but an awful look at the rash youth from a discreet friend who was yet sober.—Commonwealth.

IMPROUS.—Daniel Webster is distinguished for cold, scornful arrogance, but we do not recollect of anything so impious as his reply to the authorities of Boston, who informed him that they had bowed and now offered him Faneuil Hall. This he refuses, intending doubtless to keep them at the confessional awhile, and adds:

"Nor shall I enter Faneuil Hall till its gates shall be thrown open, wide open, not with impetuous recoil—grating harsh thunder, but with harmonious sound, on golden hinges moving; to let in, freely and to overflowing, you and your fellow-citizens, and all men of all parties."

The allusion here is to Milton's description of Christ's going forth to create "new worlds."

"Meanwhile the Son On his great expedition now appeared, Girt with Omnipotence, with radiance crowned Of Majesty Divine."

"Heaven opened wide Her ever-during gates, harmonious sound! On golden hinges moving, to let forth The King of Glory, in his powerful Word And Spirit coming to create new worlds."

Thus, and thus only must he and his train enter Faneuil Hall! Since old Herod, his prototype, was "eaten of worms," we do not recollect of anything quite equal to this.—Portland Enquirer.

Colonization.

"In our opposition to all projects of compulsory emigration, we fear we have unintentionally repressed a spirit of voluntary emigration among the colored people. African colonization, at an early period, took such a form and was advocated in such a way, as to array against it the hostility of a majority of active anti-slavery men. It became in too many instances the ally of Slavery, excusing its existence, setting its face against Emancipation, unless connected with transportation, and finding in proscription legislation against them not a fit subject for indignant rebuke, but a reason for their banishment."

These and kindred considerations were enough to decide our opinions against African Colonization; but they had nothing to do with the question of the voluntary emigration of colored people. It was well for them, had they more of the spirit of self-colonization. They see the white people about them with restless energies, constantly in motion, going from one place to another, from the walks of civilized life to the pathless wilderness, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, seeking all the while to better their condition."

The foregoing is taken from the "National Era," and is significant as coming from that quarter. It is a little remarkable that, at a time when the enemies of our people are more active than ever before, in efforts to distract the nation, and prevent it from performing a great act of justice and humanity, in the full and complete emancipation of the slaves of our land—when slave States are driving out the free colored people, and free States are loading them with burdens of the most grievous sort—that, at such time, Dr. Bailey is found giving aid and comfort to the enemy by urging colored people to leave this country, and by speaking of their presence here as an evil. Can it be that a press established as an anti-slavery advocate, is to be the means of shipwrecking that cause?—North Star.

Slave Hunting in Ohio.

We learn from the following extract from a private letter dated Cadiz, March 28, that the agents of Satan were prowling through that section in search of souls.

"Our town was visited on the evening before last, by three or four bloodhounds in the shape of human beings on the hunt of fugitives, but our people, preferring to obey the injunction of the 'higher law,'—'Hide the outcasts, leway not him who wandereth,' in preference to the wicked mandates of the 'powers that be,' did not give them much countenance and they accordingly left without the gratification of obtaining their prey. The Lord grant that they, and all others engaged in this wicked and inhuman business, may repent of their evil deeds, and break off their sins by righteousness, and their iniquities by showing mercy to the poor."

GOODS BY PRINCIPLES.—Bowen & McNamree some time since made a reply to several newspaper attacks on them for not signing a call for the Cotton Meeting at Castle Garden, that "their Goods and not their Principles were in the market." Their "Card" will not soon be forgotten and it has had some good influence we hope. It was predicted by many that a stand so firmly and calmly taken against "public sentiment" would result in a great loss of trade. What has been the result? Many of their friends have asked the question and we are happy to say for the special benefit of the Union Safety Committee that their business has increased beyond all precedent. It is true they have lost some less than five per cent of their Southern trade, but this loss is much more than made up from the North, East and West.—The public well understand the game and are "setting the question" in the right way.—N. Y. Tribune.

HON. JOSHUA WATSON.—R. H. Dana, Jr., in a speech at Worcester, said:

"Just as I was coming up to the cars I met on the street President Quincy, whose head is bowed with the snow of 80 winters. He stopped me, and it was indeed refreshing to find one aged, venerable man of the upper class of the city of Boston, who has his heart in the right place. He told me that his heart felt mortified and degraded. When the law passed, he said, I did think the moral sense of the community would not enforce it; I said that it never would be. But now I find that my fellow citizens are not only submissive to, but that they are earnestly active for its enforcement. The Boston of 1851 is not the Boston of 1775. Boston has now become a mere ship; a place for buying and selling goods; and I suppose also of buying and selling men."

THE BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE.—Private advices from Rio Janeiro say:—"The Government is periling its very existence in its efforts to suppress the Slave Trade. The once notorious slave steamer, the *Serpente*, now the *Goldfish*, of the Brazilian navy, has made several captures. Last week she carried off 200 newly imported negroes from the Island of Maranhão. They are supposed to have belonged to Joaquim Breves, the well known and opulent slave dealer. This man is the owner of ten large fazendas, and the master of some 2,500 slaves. His large possessions give him great political influence, and the seizure of his slaves shows plainly the determination of the Government. It is to be hoped, now that the Brazilian authorities have given such substantial proof of their good faith and sincere determination to put an end to the traffic, that the officers of the cruisers will abstain from interfering, and confine their operations to the high seas.—Irritating the people, will be merely throwing new difficulties in the way of the Government, whose task is already sufficiently arduous."

D'Israeli, in his "Calamities of Authors," mentions a student who devoted himself so assiduously to the study of the Oriental languages, as entirely to forget his own!

Further British Testimony

AGAINST AMERICAN CLERICAL SLAVEHOLDERS, &c.

It is with much satisfaction that we publish, in a preceding column, the article from the "British Banner," relative to the manner in which American pro-slavery ministers should be received in Great Britain. It is a new proof of that kindling up of British feeling against American slaveholders, and their clerical defenders and apologists to which we alluded in last week's Liberator. The Journal from which it is taken, we understand, holds a high rank, and exerts a very extensive influence.

We repeat, that we publish the article alluded to with sincere satisfaction. The London Standard of Freedom, in publishing the resolution quoted, remarks: "We hail this announcement with the utmost joy. We want no fellowship with slave-owners; we want no slaveholding persons to preach in our pulpits; a Christianity which they mock and disgrace; and action here materially helps the apostles of humanity in their arduous work in America." Though we publish these scathing rebukes of the British press with great pleasure, still the resolution referred to is not, by any means, all that the case requires. The text which the members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Union propose to apply will, we predict, prove insufficient. It is too general, allows too much latitude for mental reservations, and probably would be objected to by very few of the pro-slavery clergy of the North. Slaveholders even, a large number, we doubt not, may be found, quite ready to "avow an abhorrence of slavery, and an earnest desire for its speedy abolition." We greatly fear that this resolution will not effectually close the pulpits of Gloucestershire and Bristol against slaveholders and their abettors; and that, because its real meaning and object (as we deem them) can be evaded by that sort of mental equivocation, of which the advocates of slavery afford such frequent and curious examples. Nearly all the Northern sermons in defence of the Fugitive Slave Law, and of the recent compromises with Slavery, are careful to talk well of the evils of slavery, and profess to pray for the coming of that time when liberty shall be the portion of every man in the American Republic. But what of that? It is a testimony they must needs bear, for decency's sake, against a monstrous wickedness, with which they are compromising, and to which they are bowing themselves with a terrible servility.—What proof do these preachers give of the sincerity of their professions? Is it in receiving the slaveholders to their religious fellowship? Is it in denouncing the anti-slavery movement as incendiary and infidel? Is it in upholding that Bill of Abominations, (the Fugitive Law of 1850,) which mocks at the Law of God, the words of Jesus Christ, and the sentiments of common humanity? Therefore it is we wish that our friends, in this instance, had made their test more distinct. We were, for this reason, particularly pleased with the resolution of the Bristol and Clifton Anti-Slavery Society, (in last Liberator,) wherein the ministers of the different religious bodies are earnestly solicited to "adopt some line of conduct to prevent their pulpits being occupied by any clergymen from the United States, who have not borne testimony to the unrighteous character of the Fugitive Slave Bill." This is the true touch-stone at the present time, and the faithful application of it will show every man's work, of what sort it is; and cannot fail to reveal, at once, his real position, as to Slavery, in this country. When this inquiry is answered, we conceive that very few persons, in England or America, will think it necessary to ask the respondent further what he thinks of slavery, and what he desires as to its abolition.

Still, we are heartily glad of the Gloucestershire resolution. It indicates a feeling, jealous for the honor of the Gospel of Christ. It is evidence of a purpose to withhold every Christian sanction from the iniquity of the slaveholder. It is a good omen of further testimonies in behalf of our holy cause.—We thank the authors of it, and pray them, for the sake of the perishing heathen and bondmen of this land, not to be weary of well-doing.—S. M.—Liberator.

Freedom in California.

The tidings conveyed in the following letter, (received by the last steamer,) will excite a thrill of joy in the heart of every reader. It is gratifying, when the suppliant knee of Boston cringes in the dust before the Slave Power, to know that our sister city on the Pacific stands erect, and that a decision fraught with such beneficent results has been thus early rendered. We hail it as a happy omen that the land whose doors, "on golden hinges turning," have opened to every nation, color and tongue, will remain true to the principles of justice and liberty.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31, 1851.

W. L. GARRISON: Dear Sir.—The first case of forcible attempt to return a slave brought here by his master came off this week. J. F. Calloway, the master, claimed that the boy Frank, about eighteen years of age, was his slave in Missouri, came here with him, and has worked with him in the mines eight months. He brought him to this city, intending to take him home. Frank objected, and the master shut him up in close confinement till the steamer's day of sailing. The friends of the boy brought him before Judge Morrison, of the County Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. The decision of the Judge was full and clear on the various points. 1st. That the master failed to prove ownership. 2d. That he failed to prove that the boy escaped from his service. 3d. He showed that he brought the boy here himself, and therefore he was *ipso facto* free, and at full liberty to go wherever he pleased.—He also stated to Calloway that he was fully liable under the statute for kidnapping, and if he did not proceed against him, it was an act of clemency.

The court-room was crowded, and great satisfaction was felt at the decision, which was not easily repressed by the officers.—Frank went off in triumph, and the chop-fallen kidnapper sneaked out, to another, as best he could, his disappointment.

A full report of this interesting case will be published soon, which I will send you.—We think this a good step gained, as hundreds of other cases will be likely to come up for decision. Frank was ably defended by S. W. Holliday, Esq.

Respectfully yours,
J. B. PEIRCE.

Liberator.

The Webster Correspondence.

At a special meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, held on Thursday afternoon, 1st inst., the Committee appointed to invite Mr. Webster to "address his fellow-citizens in Faneuil Hall," made the following report, which was read, ordered to be printed, and sent down to the Council:

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN,
Thursday, May 1st, 1851.

The Joint Special Committee, who were appointed "to tender to the Hon. Daniel Webster an invitation to meet and address his fellow-citizens in Faneuil Hall, at such time as he shall select," beg leave to report:—That, in pursuance of the duty assigned to them, they proceeded to the lodgings of Mr. Webster, and, through the Chairman, communicated to him the votes and wishes of the City Council; and have received from him an answer declining to address his fellow-citizens in Faneuil Hall during his visit to Boston. Copies of the correspondence are herewith submitted.

HENRY B. ROGERS,
H. M. HOLBROOK,
BENJAMIN SMITH,
N. A. THOMPSON,
JOSEPH SMITH,
HARVEY JEWELL,
Committee.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State: Sir.—In compliance with an order of the City Council, passed this day with entire unanimity, we have the honor of inviting you, in the name of the City of Boston, to address your fellow-citizens in Faneuil Hall at such time as may be most agreeable to you; and in behalf of the corporation, of the citizens generally, and of ourselves, we beg leave to assure you that your acceptance of this invitation, should it accord with your feelings and convenience, will be peculiarly gratifying to this time.

With the highest respect and consideration,

We remain,

Your very obedient servants,
HENRY B. ROGERS,
H. M. HOLBROOK,
BENJAMIN SMITH,
NEWELL A. THOMPSON,
HARVEY JEWELL,
JOSEPH SMITH,
Committee.

City Hall, April 21, 1851.

BOSTON, April 22, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—I have perused the paper which you did me the honor to place in my hands yesterday; and have to say, in reply, that it is not my purpose to address my fellow-citizens in Faneuil Hall during this visit to Boston.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. Henry B. Rogers, Henry M. Holbrook, Benjamin Smith, N. A. Thompson, Harvey Jewell, Joseph Smith, Committee.

The Administration with its Whig Constituents.

The extracts below are specimens of the present feelings of a portion of the Northern Whigs, by no means insignificant in numbers or influence, toward the administration which they voted (and entreated us to vote) into power.

The Oneida N. Y. Herald, a Whig paper, thus gently applies the scourge to its President, for his proscription of the Northern Whigs who were reluctant to serve in his slave-hunting expeditions. Mr. Fillmore will be as little delighted with "such backing," as was Falstaff.

"Side by side, on the pages of history, shall be placed the names of John Tyler and Millard Fillmore; and on the same dark list shall appear the kindred names of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold."

"Clothed with a little brief authority, Millard Fillmore has cut himself loose from the Whig party, and betaken himself—so we suppose—to the formation of a new organization. We propose as a title for his coronation, the *Jonas Crag*."

The Albany Evening Journal says: "If, as is alleged, Mr. Fillmore has Whig enemies, nothing could delight them so much as to see him thus 'following in the footsteps' of John Tyler."

"We are quite unprepared to 'break cover' on the Presidential question. Mr. Fillmore is serving out the last half of General Taylor's term in a way that relieves the Whig party of all concern about him. A Whig President who signals his debut by the proscription of the *Boston Atlas*, *New Hampshire Statesman*, *Portland Advertiser*, *Keene Sentinel* and *Montpelier Watchman*, line of course, repudiated the Whig party. He is, we suppose, to be the candidate of the Castle Garden Cotton party, and will, doubtless, 'have a good time of it.' The Whig party will, in due time, designate its candidate.—Pa. Freeman.

Balm of Healing.

The following Call, signed by some five or six thousand names, appears in the New York papers:

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY.

In view of the services and sacrifices of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, in maintaining inviolate the Constitution and laws of this country, in contrast with the recent act of the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, in refusing the use of Faneuil Hall to the friends of that gentleman, to congratulate each other on the recent verification of his representations regarding that ancient Commonwealth; and in view, also, of the refusal of the Legislature of New York to invite Mr. Webster to visit Albany, as the guest of the State; indignities cast upon that distinguished statesman by abolitionists and others opposed to his patriotic course; the undersigned, citizens of New York, respectfully invite Mr. Webster to visit this city, at some period convenient to himself, in order that they may express to him in person their deep and grateful appreciation of his devotion to the great public interests of his country.

New York, April 19th, 1851.

MARRIED.—In Randolph county, on the 7th inst., Mr. Samuel R. Keyser, aged 129 years, to Miss Patience Rebecca Sole, aged 107 years. So says the Auburn Herald, of the first of April.

South Carolina Thunder.

The chivalry of the great Empire of the Quattlebuns and Commanders, are still practicing in declamation, as usual, when they have a purpose to carry, on the state topic of nullification. The extract below is from the speech of Senator Rhett, at a recent "secession" meeting in Charleston, to which we have already made allusion.

After calculating the commercial gains, the political strength, the social harmony, and general prosperity, which would pour in upon South Carolina as a separate government—bringing her a political millennium—and enumerating and magnifying the dangers and annoyances and degradation of a union with men and states who have other interests to support than those of slavery, and other business to attend to than the catching of runaway negroes, Mr. Rhett continues:—

If we secede from the Union, we will secede during the sitting of the next Congress. Congress alone can declare war. Congress must vote the supplies, and authorize the use of the army, and navy against us. One of two alternatives Congress must choose, let us go peaceably out of the Union, or fight us. I believe everybody gives us the very common credit of not being very great laggards at fighting. If war is made upon us we will fight. On land or sea, we will fight; and if any one supposes that war in any form can be made on South Carolina, without fighting, he is not worth reasoning with. Where there is a will, there is a way, in war as in other things. We will fight—fight long; and, if necessary, I trust we will fight everlastingly, in defence of the sovereignty of our state, and of our dearest rights, liberties, and institutions. What can the northern people gain in such a contest, but inevitable defeat and disaster? Give them all they can possibly expect to accomplish. Suppose that they are not embroiled with other nations, for lawlessly interrupting a commerce as much theirs as ours, and that we are at last vanquished and subdued—will that preserve the Union? They may have a province held in subjection by military force, but can they make us, against our will, a state of the Union? Can they force us to elect senators or representatives to Congress? By our secession the Union is dissolved, and will stand dissolved by our mere non-action. But if this policy of coercion is pursued, will dissolution be limited to South Carolina alone? Does any man believe that the general government can carry on a war against a southern state, for exercising her right of seceding from the Union, in defence of her liberties and institutions, and that no other southern states will join her in the contest? The right of secession is the right of all. Surrender it, and the states are no longer sovereign entities. They are not parties to the constitutional compact; but mere provinces of one vast consolidated empire, under the absolute sway of the free states in the north, through the majority in Congress.

If South Carolina secedes from the Union, and remains an independent state for five years, a southern confederacy must be the result, or the south will have enforced those guarantees which will give her that safety, liberty, and equality to which she is entitled. I have been battling in this cause for twenty-five years, and have but a few more years to give to your service. I long to see it settled. As a citizen of South Carolina, I demand that she make me free. Let her determine, now and forever, the fate of her sons. My counsel is, secede from the Union of these United States. 'At every hazard, and to the last extremity, secede.' If I was now about to draw my last breath, with that breath I would exhort you to secede. * * *

Unite—and unite in secession, and with God's blessing, redemption is at hand for us and ours.

A trial of the scheme will work a "redemption" to the people of that state, which this blind slaveholder little dreams of. We wish there was manliness enough in the North to tell them to try it.—Penn. Freeman.

The Fugitive Sims.

U. S. Deputy Marshal John H. Riley returned to Boston from his mission to Savannah on Saturday evening. The Savannah News of the 21st contains the following:

"We understand that the African Lion, who recently produced such a sensation at Boston, eclipsing all the other lions and lionesses of the New England metropolis, not even excepting Eliza Wright or Abby Folsom, has been accommodated with private apartments in the county jail, where he will remain in retirement for the present. His manners have not been at all improved. We are told, by his late associations; and if what we hear of his insolent bearing be true, a little wholesome chastisement would do him no harm, while it would have a salutary effect upon those of his class who are likely to be influenced by his example and the notoriety he has acquired."

The Georgian of the same day says:—

"We learn that Sims attempted to make a hypocritical speech on reaching the wharf, in which he denounced the abolitionists and congratulated himself that he had been once more permitted to tread the hospitable soil of Georgia. Sims was brought from the brig to Justice Rainford's office, where it appears the Boston officers went through the form of surrendering him to the authorities of the city. We should have been better pleased if he had been taken directly from the vessel to the jail, as any other runaway negro would have been. The fact of attaching so much importance to the affair looks to us supremely ridiculous."

According to the Republican, the Marshals who accompanied Sims to Savannah were to be complimented with a public dinner.

The New Bedford Mercury of the 30th ult. says:—

"Deputy Marshal W. O. Russell arrived in this city yesterday morning from Savannah. He has called on us and desired us utterly to contradict a statement which has appeared that he brings with him from Georgia papers for the arrest of fugitives in this city. He says, so far from this, that there was not while he was in Savannah, a question asked of him concerning fugitive slaves in New Bedford. He states further that he left Sims in jail; that Potter, the master, intended to leave him there for 'meditation upon his conduct' for a few days, and then sell him for what he would bring. Mr. Potter said he would not sell him for any money to go into Massachusetts, but that he had no doubt that he would be back there in six months. He, Mr. Russell, says it is not true that Sims had been flogged."

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOUROUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, MAY 17, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets June 1st.

Woman, Her Position and Duties.

Mrs. Coe's lectures on this subject in Marlborough on Sunday and Monday last, were attended by crowded audiences. A deep interest was manifested in the subject by all present.—It was feared by some unacquainted with Mrs. C. that the high commendations she had received from the press, had placed her in a position dangerous to her reputation as a speaker. And many abatements were made by those resolved not to be disappointed. But whatever were the expectations of the audience they were fully realized in the rhetorical, intellectual and moral character of the addresses. More than this we cannot say, for seldom has any speaker received higher commendations than Mrs. C.—But however big our estimate of her as an elegant writer and accomplished speaker, our admiration of her moral heroism far exceeds it all. Goaded by the wrongs and injustice inflicted upon her sex—contemplating these wrongs in their terrible influence upon both sexes and upon every phase of society—prompted by humanity and the sympathies of a true woman's heart—she has come forward to do battle, against law and popular sentiment, in behalf of justice and humanity. This is true heroism.—And Mrs. Coe and her co-adjutors destined as they are to success, (their truthful position and energetic action giving undoubted assurance, of this), will gain for themselves laurels, that statesmen and heroes will ever envy, but can never gain.

Mrs. Coe, after meeting the appointments, announced in The Bugle, will attend the Convention at Akron—many other distinguished and able friends of reform, men and women will also contribute to the interest of the meeting. Its importance cannot be over-estimated. A feast of fat things may be expected, and we anticipate grand results from this assembly of the true-hearted.—n

Organization of Voting Abolitionists.

We observe in the Homestead an appeal to voting Abolitionists to make arrangements for an efficient organization throughout the State, that they may be able to effect more than it is possible to do without some combined effort.—Much as we may differ from them in our views on political matters, we would yet hail with rejoicing all plans for keeping the public mind awake upon the great subject of human rights. And we hope they may succeed in their proposed organization, for believing fully in freedom of speech as well as action, we wish to see every one doing all in his power, according to his own convictions of right, to aid in bringing about the good time coming, "when the sun shall neither rise nor set upon a fettered human being.—S. G.

CHARLES SUMNER.—A large number of our exchanges are exulting over the election of Charles Sumner—indeed they seem to be general rejoicing on the part of all save the ignominious Hunkers of the old parties. We are glad to see it—it bespeaks progress in the popular mind, shows that despite the recent triumphs of the Slave Power, there is a strong under current of opposition to the infamous acts of a pro-slavery Congress. It is really encouraging to have one Senator elected wholly on the grounds of his high character and to see him go into office untrammelled by pledge or promise, but at the same time giving us assurance of his straight forward course by referring to his past career and stating in unmistakable language that he shall in no wise deviate from the course he has been pursuing. We see the Richmond (Va.) Whig advises that the first act of the next Senate be to expel Seward and Sumner. We should like to see it tried.

Mrs. M. A. W. JOHNSON.—The numerous friends of Mrs. Johnson in this region, will be gratified to learn that she will be present at the Akron Convention, and after the Convention, will commence her lectures on Physiology in Eastern Ohio. Mrs. Johnson's lectures on this subject in the East, are spoken of in terms of high commendation.—n

The Pittsburgh Gazette states that the friends of General Scott, held a meeting in Erie County on the 6th inst. Resolutions were passed in favor of Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and in favor of Wm. F. Johnston a candidate for Governor next fall, and expressive of confidence in the administration of Millard Fillmore, and of approbation and confidence in Mr. Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and James Cooper.

The Commonwealth publishes Webster's speech in Bowdoin Square, prefacing it with the remark that "One seldom has the opportunity of preaching his own funeral oration." He thinks Webster has done so.

A Scientific Convention commenced at Cincinnati the 5th of May. Amongst those in attendance were Louis Agassiz, Professor Benjamin Pierce of Harvard and Commodore Wilkes of the Exploring Expedition.

It is thought the success of the Slave Power in carrying off Sims hastened the election of Sumner. At any rate Massachusetts has made a glorious exchange of Senators—Webster for Sumner.

A Tea Party was lately given by the Ladies of Worcester to raise funds for the purpose of affording relief to such fugitives in the vicinity as are liable to arrest under the Fugitive Slave Law.

Satisfied.

The last experiment in the recapture of fugitive slaves, that of Sims, at Boston, seems to have satisfied the claimants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, although there must be fifteen or twenty thousand fugitives in the Northern States. The right of paying \$5,000 to recover property worth \$500, is a magnificent acquisition—particularly since it cost the gold of California to pay for it.

We were told that it was necessary only to test the law in Boston, to secure its triumph and the ready recovery of fugitives in future. Well, it has been tested—and how much has the value of fugitive property advanced?

The expedients of testing the law have been curious. They have been made by friends of the Compromise in the South, to strengthen their cause. Dr. Collins is a warm friend of the peace measures; he undertook to illustrate their virtue, and sent on for Crafts and his wife. The result was an expensive, dangerous, vexatious, and ignominious failure; yet Dr. Collins came out afterwards with a superlative avowal of Unionism. He would have his child baptized with water from the chief rivers of the United States. But for the sake of some of the weaker brethren, whose faith would not, like that of Dr. Collins, move mountains, it was thought necessary to prove the majesty and efficiency of the law over again. So Mr. Potter came forward, and has manfully sacrificed a few thousand dollars in the same cause.

Mr. Potter has done the business. The law is vindicated—the Compromise is safe. The North has got the territory, and the fugitive slaves both it is true—but the South has the Fugitive-slave law, and can get one of them any time, by paying five thousand dollars—and running off, like the fugitives themselves—by night.

Such is the opinion of the Southern Press in regard to the Fugitive Law, and the attempt to enforce it. It seems the extremists of the South will never be satisfied. They get all they ask and yet grumble that it is not more. But, we can scarcely wonder at interested slaveholders asking for means to secure their "peculiar institutions," when men are to be found here at the North, and right in our midst, who avow that they would not ask for the repeal of that infamous law, unless it is for the purpose of having a more effective one passed.

"Oh Justice! thou hast fled to brutes
And men have lost their reason."

Hunkerism.

The Boston Courier, like all other Hunker papers, is very indignant at the election of Sumner, and has finally concluded that he, (Mr. Sumner) "by consenting to be elected has rendered himself liable to imprisonment in the State Prison for a period of not more than ten years, or by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than two years." It is quite amusing to lookers on to see the unavailing rage of defeated politicians. For our part, we think if such men as Sumner deserve imprisonment for participating in politics, we can conceive of no adequate punishment for such veterans as Webster and his allies who have been engaged for so large a part of their lives in political chicanery.—"First pluck out the beam that is in thine own eye, then shalt thou see clearly the mote that is in thy brother's eye."

Ohio and Baltimore Railroad.

Our readers may not be aware that this railroad is employed in carrying on the Slave trade—that coffles of manacled slaves are conveyed in the cars on this road and furthermore that of those having an interest in it may belong to the Society of Friends.—And is this bearing "a faithful testimony against Slavery?" There are many who refuse to patronize the—and Pierson line of vessels on account of their being engaged in this nefarious traffic, and surely the same motives ought to withhold every one, who has a sense of shame at having our public highways made subservient, to so base a purpose, from travelling on the above railroad. It is true it is the most expeditious route to Baltimore and Washington but a true man will be willing to sacrifice a little both of time and money for the sake of testifying against this most abominable internal Slave trade.

We observe in the Southern Press a notice of the South Carolina Convention.—It states that the President, on taking the chair, "calmly and temperately reviewed the position of affairs; considered that Southern institutions under existing circumstances, could not last 20 years." We only hope his calm and temperate opinion may prove correct but we fear "it is too good to be true."

Our friend Samuel Brooke has returned from the Syracuse Convention and reports they had a good meeting—a fuller account will be found in H. C. Wright's letter. We shall publish the official reports next week.

Sartan and Graham for June has come to hand, containing their usual amount of entertaining reading matter, rich illustrations.

A solar eclipse will take place on the 28th of July. The eclipse will be total in some parts of Europe, and almost total in California and Oregon.

The fare from San Francisco to Sacramento and Stockton, is now one Dollar, a year ago it was fifty Dollars.

One of the Splendid Palaces of Mehemet Ali Pacha was recently destroyed by fire.—The loss is estimated at £150,000.

A vein of coal has been discovered on the Cowlitz river in Oregon. It promises well.

Anniversary of the American A. S. Society.

SYRACUSE, May 8, 1851.

DEAR FRIEND: The American Anti-Slavery Society has been in session, in City Hall, in this City, holding its Anniversary, for two days. Most of the time, the meetings have been fully attended. George Thompson, W. L. Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Edmund Quincy, A. K. Foster, F. Douglass, Parker Pillsbury, J. W. Walker, and many others are present. William Goodell is here, whose name in years past, has been a tower of strength in the Anti-Slavery cause. Many are here from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and several from Ohio—some from Clinton county.

We have had an Anti-Slavery Jubilee. Such a meeting together of Anti-Slavery spirits! It is a good to be here, to mingle sympathies on this great question of humanity, is most redeeming in its influence. The question of dissolution has been most prominent. Many are looking at it in this region as a thing which is ere long to happen—something to be seen, heard and felt at no distant day. Converts are multiplying like dew-drops of the morning. This Federal Union is fast losing its hold on the affections of the people. The feeling is spreading that it has been a total failure. Instead of being the supporter of liberty and justice, it is the habitual perpetrator of slavery and injustice. This confederacy has been the deadliest enemy of human rights. Revolution is the watchword of this Convention. Allegiance to the constitution of the United States is treason against the Most High God.

George Thompson has done good service. He carries the people with him. I have tried to get him to Ohio, but he is to return to England the first of June, and cannot come. He says he shall return to this country next fall and continue here sometime, and that he shall then come to Ohio and stay there some months. Frederick Douglass says he will attend the Anniversary of the Western A. S. Society in June. He expects to be in that state in that month. Parker Pillsbury says that he intends to spend a few months in Ohio the coming season, and that he will soon write to you about it.

Several from Ohio and other places had a talk about the cause in Ohio. There is but one feeling about it, and that is, that Ohio is one of the most if not the most, important state in the Union in reference to the question of Slavery. It is a border State; it's intercourse with and influence on the slave States lying in the Mississippi valley, give to it an incalculable importance. Do not give up the Bugle. It must not be given up. I believe nine tenths of the readers of The Bugle would rather contribute 50 cents each, above the subscription price of the paper, rather than it should go down, or be merged in any other paper. Abolitionists of Ohio, and Indiana, readers of the Bugle in the West, do not let that paper be given up for want of 50 cents from each of its subscribers. It is the only paper of the west that advocates the great and holy cause of Dissolution or ABOLITION. But I must stop, you will hear from me again.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Women's Rights Convention.

At a Convention of Women held in Salem in April last, it was resolved that we the women of Ohio will meet annually in Convention to consult upon and adopt measures for the removal of the various disabilities—political, social, religious, legal and pecuniary—to which women, as a class, are subjected, and from which result so much misery, degradation and crime.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee to issue a call and make necessary arrangements for the Convention of the present year.

As men and women have the same origin and destiny, and can therefore have no legitimate aims or interests independent of each other—their relations and obligations are mutual—as the bonds that unite them are inevitable and indissoluble—as whatever degrades or ennobles one has a corresponding effect on the other—it is fitting that men should co-operate with us in our efforts at emancipation from the ignorance and thralldom of ages. We therefore cordially invite all the friends of Self-Government and Human Equality to meet in Convention at AKRON, Summit Co., on WEDNESDAY, 28th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

To all the friends of Reform, in whatever department engaged, we say—Come, give us your presence and counsel. Give it for the sake of our cause. Give it because none of the kindly efforts to alleviate humanity can fully realize their objects while one-half the laborers in Reform are disfranchised by law, perverted by education and degraded by the opinions and customs of society. War will continue to devastate the nations—Slavery, political and personal, will crush humanity—Intemperance and Sensuality will pollute the earth, while so much of the moral power which should be arrayed against them is lost by the position Woman now occupies.

C. D. SMALLEY,
M. L. GILBERT,
E. ROBINSON,
Com. of Arrangements.

Miss B.—, a lady of considerable notoriety in the southwest, made her appearance lately in the Plaquemine Court of Louisiana, to argue her own suit. She was armed with a pistol and dirk, and frightened the lawyers half to death.

The Newark Daily Advertiser has received private intelligence from Jacksonville, Florida, that a company of desperadoes have been making preparations at that place for a contemplated attack upon Cuba, and that a steamer was expected there the night of the 25th, to take them off.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that, by a well arranged plan, the census of the population, &c., of Great Britain was taken, by returns made to the proper authorities on the 1st instant—the whole business being done in that single day!

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ROCHESTER, May 2nd, 1851.

DEAR BUGLE: "O what a May day, what a stormy May day!" The ground is covered with snow, which is flying in wild clouds past the window, like "sheep when the wolf is at the door." Here by the quiet fireside of one of our good friends, I seize the first favorable opportunity, since the Thompson and North Star Festival, to tell you somewhat about it, feeling, albeit, rather faint-hearted at the thought of trying to give you even a faint idea of the glorious eloquence of Thompson, but you must hear something about it from my pen, inasmuch as there is no other, (I suppose) at your service just now.

A few of the excellent and enterprising ladies of this place, wishing another opportunity of listening to eloquence which has charmed the world, and also to show their gratitude to Thompson for his former heaven directed efforts, decided to hold a Fair on the afternoon of the 28th, and have a speech from him in the evening. Corinthian Hall, the most beautiful and best adapted for the purpose of any in the city, I suppose, was secured, besides the services of the famous Scott's Band. The hall was lofty and wide, with beautiful Corinthian pillars from which I suppose it takes its name. Tastefully decorated refreshment tables were set on each side, and in one end two tables of articles, for the sale of which, the hall was opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

I could not avoid thinking, however, that the great bare walls and windows without blinds, needed the effect of wreaths &c., of flowers and evergreen. In this season of flowers, a magnificent display might have been made, a festive, and a rare scene presented in that noble hall, but there are only a few to perform the really arduous labor of preparation for an occasion like this, and they are among the most earnest and devoted. In the evening the hall was finely lighted up, and what was better, filled with intelligent, eager and earnest faces, all turned to the stand.

Samuel J. May made the opening speech, then G. W. Putnam delivered a poem, (which you will see in the Liberator) in such unaffected, beautiful and impassioned style, that I thought Thompson could not thrill the hearts of his hearers more.

When Thompson rose, I said to myself, like the honest Dutchman about our friend M. R. Robinson, "My G— is that the man?" who has turned two worlds upside down, the hero, the martyr, the god of eloquence?" I frankly confess that at first I was disappointed, but when he turned his eyes away from his miserable defamers in Rochester and other places, to those who suffer and are dumb, who are oppressed and reviled, and cannot plead for themselves, then I began dimly to discern, and when the fiery, and loving soul began to warm and grow bright with his theme, and to pour itself out in tones of heavenly pity, of fiery remonstrance and thrilling appeal, I saw the secret of his power, and listened to marvel that the world bowed and listened. I thought about "Orpheus with his lute," and wondered if Orpheus was a thin nervous man, with a woman face and small voice. But I hope you will in good time, have an opportunity of seeing and hearing for yourselves. Mr. Thompson has really "given color to the idea," that he might be induced to attend our anniversary if it was held in Cleveland or Lavenum, but more of this, when I shall have seen him in Syracuse, whither I suppose he has gone by the morning train of cars.

Next evening I met him at a party, where of course he was the life and soul, and heard him describe his first visit to America. I wish all Ohio could have heard him, not only because his story was intensely interesting in itself, but because he is quite as inimitable a story-teller as public speaker. No one can be more simple and natural, free and kindly, and clear of English in the repulsive sense, and more American in the noblest sense.

I have spoken of Sojourner Truth in a former letter, but before I had any true appreciation of her great strong character. Think of a woman 65 years of age, who never knew how to read, and who spent all the best years of her life in slavery, under the most untoward and crushing circumstances, springing upon the arena of this great conflict with an energy, and overwhelming power that we might look for in vain among the most highly civilized and enlightened. Her heart is as soft and loving as a child's, her soul as strong and fixed as the everlasting rocks, and her moral sense has something like inspiration or divination. If any one wants to play a bo-peep game with truth, as Douglass Jerald says, beware of Sojourner, simple and artless as she herself is, her eye will see your heart and apprehend your motives, almost like God's. Nothing could be more characteristic than her name!—truth indeed seems to have taken refuge and by sojourning for a season in the person of this poor untalented, unknown slave, and her perfect originality is shown in the choice of it. It seems as though ignorance had been the shield to guard her rare intuitions, her great pure heart and strong individuality from any worldly taint. She also talks of visiting Ohio, and if she should, my heart cries out, O people of Ohio, appreciate her, and take her to your hearts. I need not say the same of Thompson, he will not be long in finding his way to your hearts. His eloquence is irresistibly captivating and my only fear is he won't get out of our State with a whole skin. Tell friend H— to put on his most fascinating smiles for the good time coming, and if he behaves well, his house may perhaps have the honor, &c., &c. He went with a party of friends to hear "the rappings" yesterday, and I'm dying with curiosity to know the result. I was on my way to join them when our friend Dr. Garmo met us and bore us off to his house. A friend at my elbow says, "don't close without describing the ceremony of Mount Hope!" Mount Hope! 'tis so long since I was there; but if I could make you see it, you would thank me for going back a week.

A friend kindly invited us to accompany her, without telling what kind of thing we were about to see. About two miles from Rochester is a hill which we ascended first, but upon which however, there is nothing to be seen but a few graves with very plain stones, head pieces of coarse marble. After going down into the ravine beyond, you begin again to ascend another of this lovely sister-hood of hills, and follow a winding road around among them. One of the wildest and most picturesque landscapes now arose, that I ever saw. Hills rising all around us, upon which beautiful burial places were seen, elegantly laid out, and some ornamented with tombstones and monuments, which, though plain were in the most chaste and perfect style; but 'tis not of them I wish to speak. Few would have thought of this wild place to bury their dead, and the choice of it for this purpose, does high honor to the tastes of the people of Rochester.

In a quiet secluded nook, on the side of a hill with a deep ravine beneath, and "the summit" above, is a plain monument, with a head carved upon it, which would, it seemed to me, sit well upon the shoulders of a Greek philosopher or Roman hero; and on the other side words like these, "To the memory of Myron Holly, this monument is erected by the Liberty Party" &c. Well might that party raise a stone to the memory of its founder, its brightest ornament and trust friend!

Let no traveler from Ohio, fail to visit Mt. Hope, and saying this, I feel relieved from the effort to describe it.

Dear friend, since leaving Ohio, I have longed more fervently than ever, more than words can tell, for its progress in every reformatory work; particularly I hope The Bugle may be established on a firm basis, and that our friends will have the nerve and determination to say, it shall not go down, under any discouragements; and what after all, in Heaven's name, should prevent the people of Ohio from supporting one Anti-Slavery paper?

Yours,

E. A. LUKINS.

A Voice from Canada.

CHATHAM, Canada West, }
May 2d, 1851. }

MR. EDITOR: Dear Sir,—Will you please to publish the following account of the population, Churches and Schools of this place, and the wants of the latter.

The colored population here numbers near 700, large and small, three places of public worship, one Episcopal Methodist and two Baptist, having a total of two hundred and seventeen members: Two Schools, one a Government School, established some twelve years since; the other Free Mission, started last summer, and taught by Miss Huntington. The Government School in 1848, numbered 49 scholars,—the first year I had charge of the school. In '49—61; in '50—91; as follows: Grammar 7, History and Geography 9, Writing and Arithmetic 33, Reading and Spelling 42, Females 46, Males 45; average daily attendance throughout the year 45 1-2.—This season the school is free 'by Government' to all children living within the corporation, or limits of the town. Attendance in January 73 scholars, February 76, March 65, last month 'April 67. Studies of the same up to the last of March '51. History, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, 'writing included' Porter's Rhetorical, and Bible 19. Arithmetic, Writing, Spelling 30, total number of scholars during the quarter 86, and might have numbered 100, or over, had we a school house sufficiently large to have accommodated all who wish to attend; as it was, we were obliged to send several of the smaller to my house to be instructed by my wife. The Board of Trustees have promised the erection of a school house, large, and commodious, this summer. Our Sabbath school numbers from 60 to 100, sometimes over, according to the state of the roads, have 7 teachers. We need Bibles for Sabbath schools and Bible class, and have many applications, for Bibles from the poor and indigent. We need a larger Sabbath school Library, a Sabbath school map. Temperance and other tracts for distribution among the children, and to be read at home during the week. We are in great need of reading books, Slates, and Webster's spelling books, for the use of poor scholars. We hope the friends of the Slave will aid us, that we may be enabled to continue our school open to all living out of the Corporation, that all children may enjoy the benefit of a common school education. Children living out of the Corporation are receiving at present no assistance from the National School fund, and a great part of the children attending the school are such.—There are around us many needy families, and others for want of suitable clothing cannot send their children regularly to school, such need help!

With much respect, yours for the Slave.
JAMES E. GRANT.

Ralph Waldo Emerson has been lecturing to the people of Concord on the Fugitive Law. An eye witness says:

"The people of Concord enjoyed this Sabbath evening a rare treat of intellectual and moral worth in hearing a lecture from R. W. Emerson on the Fugitive Slave Law.—It has been a stormy evening, but that did not keep the people away. They came and filled the house—the Vestry under the Unitarian Church—to its utmost capacity. The lecture occupied an hour and a half, and during the whole time the closest attention was paid to the thoughts of the speaker. We thought the analysis of Webster's character and the unfolding the doom that awaits him in the judgment of posterity, a master's finished work. Would to God the lawyers of this country would read what the philosopher and the true man says so forcibly of the infatuation of the Bar in permitting Law to be prostituted to such vile purposes as in this bill of utter abominations. We hope to see this address in pamphlet form."—True Democrat.

The Gospel vs. Politics.

WESTFIELD, Medina Co., O., April 21st.

MR. EDITOR: Having been a reader of the spirit stirring "Bugle," I see that you are in the habit of using great plainness of speech upon the subject of Slavery, the relation that the modern church as a body sustains to it, and particularly that portion of the church who profess to be watchmen upon the walls of Zion, but who are in reality as an old prophet said, "blind, they are all ignorant; they are all dumb dogs; they cannot bark; lying down, loving to slumber. Yea, they are greedy dogs which can never have enough, and they are shepherds that cannot understand; they all look to their own way, every one for his gain from his quarter."

Still, I conclude that you are not inimical to moral watchmen who endeavor to do their duty; I conclude rather, from your exposure of the false priests and prophets of our time, that there is such a thing as true ones. Be this as it may, I, a minister of the Universalist denomination am disposed to seek your acquaintance with my pen. By reading your paper I have become quite well acquainted with you and your correspondents, and now I am going to tell you something about myself.

I am young in the ministry, and, although I belong to the Denomination of Universalists, yet I am not, I will not be a sectarian in the cant sense of the term. God is not a sectarian; Christ is not a sectarian; and God helping me I will not be. God is the Father of all mankind; Christ is the brother of all mankind; where I behold a human being there I see one of God's children, and one of Christ's brethren; if I love God and Christ I cannot be a sectarian. We have had too much of sectarianism and it has been always the worst kind of partyism; we have many Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Universalist Churches, which are mere party organizations; each aiming to be popular and respectable, yea, and fashionable, but we have few Churches of humanity; few, but what would think it more commendable to cushion their pulpits and pews, and carpet their aisles; than to buy food and clothing for a poor family, or provide for the education of orphan and vagrant children; few (I blush, my blood almost boils when I write it) that would be a safe "convert to the fugitive from the face of the spoiler;" few, from whose altars he might not be torn "with or without process." I repeat, I am not a sectarian; I do not preach for any sect or party; I endeavor to preach for mankind. From my youth, I have been identified with the Anti-Slavery movement; I acted a few years with the "Liberty Party," because I thought that course more efficient than the "Garrisonian Movement," but I am convinced now that the idea was fallacious. I do not apprehend that there is much difference between the two in point of fact, but I think the latter is most practicable.

Moral truth is the grand instrumentality which must be relied upon, to accomplish the work. I am to deal with the subject of Slavery and kindred subjects as moral subjects, but, nevertheless, in my ministrations of the word, I am often accused of preaching "politics." That is a mortal offence, and it is strange how easy it is for a minister to commit it. If he ventures to hint that Slavery is wrong, or that any body in particular is responsible for it, he is sure to be said to have preached "politics." So of War, meddle with that and he is preaching "politics." The pulpit, they tell me, is not the place to preach "politics;" whether the pulpit is too sacred for the preaching of politics, or politics for the pulpit, I am unable to determine, but I suspect it is the latter. But I tell them, that I do not preach "politics" in the pulpit, no, it is my aim to preach against "politics;" far be it from me to preach "politics;" but I will preach the Gospel vs. Politics. Ah! there's the rub, it does not suit to have the Gospel which declares, "We ought to obey God rather than men," preached against the politics of the late "Fugitive Slave Law." No that is not pure Gospel. But I have upon this communication too long perhaps already. I subjoin an extract from a sermon in which I defined my position as a preacher of the Gospel of the man of Nazareth. Perhaps what I have written will not interest you or your readers. If you are of that opinion, you can light, not your pipe, for I hope you don't practice the nasty habit of using tobacco, but your lamp with it.

"Take the subject of Slavery, for instance, why should not I as a minister of the Gospel preach against it. Is it in accordance with the Gospel? Convince me of that, and I shall have no respect for or sympathy with the Gospel.—The Gospel says that God is our Father and all men are our brethren, and Slavery is either a grievous wrong or the Gospel is a lie. But we know it is wrong, then the question is have we any thing to do with it? Some flatter themselves that they have not, and would to Heaven it were so, but it cannot be, if we acknowledge ourselves members of the one body of humanity. Slavery is not an institution of the South, but of the whole country; the nation and the individuals comparing it are all as yet responsible for it, and generally are striving to uphold it; 3,000,000 of men, women and children are daily driven forth to unpaid toil, and we are all profligate by it and yet some think that the pulpit should not discuss and condemn it, and seek to persuade the people to put an end to it. Aye, the pulpit of the Gospel of Christ must be silent, when Christ's own brethren and sisters are bound in the chains of Slavery and thus reduced to chattelhood. The Gospel preacher must be silent respecting an institution which debars me from the enjoyment of the blessings of that Gospel, and which seeks to crush out of its victims all that makes them capable of enjoying them, namely, their reason and conscience. The preacher must not meddle with such things as the thought of many. But it is not my thought; no, God forbid that I should be silent; God forbid that I should fail to meddle with it; God forbid that the Gospel in my hands should be so preached, as not to condemn Slavery, when this nation stands

with its ponderous foot upon the necks of three millions of my fellow men; I cannot do it; I must speak; their blood cries up to us from the ground. Let others do as may seem to them best, but, as for me, if I forget them, "let my right hand forget her cunning;" if I do not remember them, "let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." I would not allow the discussion of this subject to encroach upon other matters that demand my attention, but a time and a place it must have in my ministrations, and I hope, for the honor of liberal Christianity, that a Universalist pulpit will not be considered too good a place, or in any sense an unfit place, to preach in behalf of Temperance, Peace, Freedom, Humanity, or any subject which has for its aim the good of mankind. If it is I shall have to leave it, but I hope that I may never be brought to realize that it is."

Yours for humanity,
J. W. TOWNER.

Letter from Isaac J. Rice.

AMHERSTBURG, April 30, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE BUGLE—DEAR SIR: Will you give the following blast and accommodate a friend? I have been on this field about 10 years. My work has been to preach and teach as able among the adults and children of the Refugees, school last winter large, numbering about one hundred at times when school was full. Evening school large. Had two sick at the Mission House during the past winter.—Both gone to another world. Cost considerable to hire nursing, &c. Have nearly finished a room for the reception of those fleeing, that they may rest until otherwise situated, it is also designed for the sick with no relations and means. We are receiving southerners almost daily, and clothing and covering them as best we can.—Thirteen Directors with officers form a Board of Managers of Missions under Baptist influence in this country. Some have objected to the board because its one branch of the church, but I am a member and am the only one as far as I know who has made preparations with much effort, to save the sick from suffering and to take in and supply whole families with a temporal home, and bread on first arriving. I am now about \$100 in arrears and have no means to do as desirable. I think donations should be made in money to keep provisions on hand, so that I might be able to do as mercy and love dictate. The Board by request of donors would apply means as requested. Let the money be sent to the Editor who could forward to me and perhaps some friend will pay for a copy of the paper and send me, and in the same I could acknowledge donations. I could not recommend the course taken by some to give to all indiscriminately. The people generally are not suffering so as to be objects of charity, I am sorry to have such representations made abroad, it makes, necessarily considerable excitement among the people. With the exceptions of ill health in some cases and new arrivals, this people do quite well, they dress neatly and their congregations of worship are certainly commendable in appearance. I am sorry to hear that my brethren and sisters in the states think of sustaining opposition missionaries here at Amherstburg and of building opposition mission buildings. To do such things and carry such a point, many things must have been said and published, my reputation must be destroyed, I must be called mad, or bad, or absent as sectarians and ambitious persons have already published. Being all brethren, engaged in the cause of love and pity toward the oppressed, all such ill becomes us; oppositions and consequent publications, set in motion the worst passion of the worst men.

ISAAC J. RICE,
Ministry of the Board.

Sims Leaving Boston.

The following, from the Southern Press, is a grand take-off on the late triumph of "Law and order in Boston:—

Not a drum was heard, or a martial note,
As our fugitive march we hurried;
Not a watchman fired a farewell shot,
As down State street to Long Wharf we scurried.

We moved down darkly, at dead of night,
The street-corners cautiously turning—
By the struggling moonbeams misty light,
And watch-lanterns dimly burning.

To no open march through the crowded street,
To no railroad cars we risked him,
But snugly and safely through darkness and sleet,

On board of THE ACORN we wended him.
Few and short were our parting vows,
And we spoke no words of sorrow;
But we truly felt some doubts and fears
Of the 'd—l to pay' on the morrow.

And we thought, as we sought our narrow beds,
What RANFORD and PHILLIPS so often had said
Of him sick enough on the billow.
Grinly they'll growl o'er the fugitive gone,
And the trick that so cutely we played 'em;
But little he'll reck, if they'll let him sleep on
And snore, where the captain has laid him.

But half our heavy task was done,
When the word was given for retiring,
For we knew by the hisses of the hundred and one,
That the foe was still sullenly firing.
Slowly and sadly we marched our round,
From the wharf, to be famous in story;
And unscared by a stone, a sight, or a sound,
We left TUCKER 'alone in his glory.'

Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio
Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O
Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio
T. E. Bonner, Adrian, Michigan.

Cincinnati A. S. Bazaar.

THE Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle of Cincinnati, having been successful beyond their most sanguine expectations in their efforts last fall, have resolved to hold another Bazaar the first week in October next, to be conducted upon the same principles of excluding raffling, unjust charges upon goods, and all objectionable features to Fairs, as usually held. The Society desires, most earnestly, to make this a means of great usefulness to the cause of the oppressed, and call upon all friends to aid them according to their several abilities. We beg those who last year sent us shoes, brushes of all kinds, china, tins, cabinet ware, such as small chairs, towel hangers, &c., &c., combs, caps, books, hosiery, groceries, produce of all sorts, to remember that all found a ready sale and helped to give variety and solidity to the Bazaar. We wish emphatically to have it a useful one to all concerned, and anything which helps to make up the usual routine of household comfort, will be especially acceptable, as well as the more tasteful and ornamental. We all spend money somewhere. Let Abolitionists make it a principle with themselves to save and spend it there.—Thus shall we operate unitedly with those who feel called more immediately to labor and sacrifice in this way. We hope our friends will bear this in mind and make their arrangements to be with us or send in their contributions. Any thing left at Levi Coffin's Free Labor Produce Store, Court street, between Main and Walnut, directed to Mrs. Andrew H. Ernst, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Appointments for Mrs. Cox.

We announce with great satisfaction that Mrs. EMMA R. COX is expected to lecture on the subject of Woman's Position, Duties, Education, &c., at the following times and places:

Litchfield, Tuesday and Wednesday 20 and 21. Akron, Friday 23.

Friends of the cause in the above places may appoint the meetings for afternoon or evening as they may think best.

Judge Edmunds, in New York, yesterday morning pronounced sentence of death on two criminals convicted of murder—the first on James Wall for the murder of Michael Casey, and the second on Aaron B. Stookley for the murder of Edwin More, colored, on the 17th ult. They are to be executed on the same day, the 27th of June.

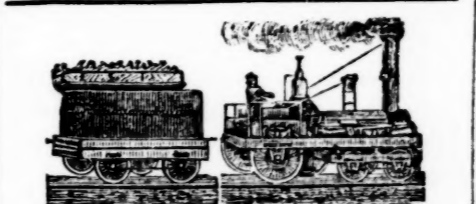
RAILROAD SPEED.—The New York express train on the Western railroad, ran from Worcester to Springfield, 54 miles, in one hour and twelve minutes, running time. The same train, having been detained by an obstruction on the track, ran from Palmer to Springfield, 15 miles, in 16 minutes.

Anatomy, Physiology and Medicine.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is supplied with an increased number of superior facilities—having recently made new purchases—for demonstrating the subjects pertaining to the science of medicine, having a fine French Anatomical Manikin, skeletons, dried preparations; Life sized, and hundreds of other anatomical plates; a collection of the most approved colored plates for illustrating medical botany, large supply of Surgical instruments and plates and splendid pathological illustrations, besides a well selected modern library containing works on all the various branches, affording an opportunity of no ordinary character to ladies and gentlemen for speedily and thoroughly acquiring such information.

It being my design to continue to teach, it shall be as heretofore, no less my pleasure than desire to make all the instructions and demonstrations practical. Those intending to study medicine would do well to commence at an early period. The term for anatomy and Physiology will, as usual commence on the first Monday of October. K. G. THOMAS.

MARLBORO, May 5, 1851.
N. B. Being desirous to dispose of my property I will sell on very reasonable terms. Look at it and enquire if I would trade for Western land.



Job Printing Establishment,
BUGLE OFFICE, SALEM, OHIO.

The subscriber is now prepared to execute every variety of PLAIN and FANCY PRINTING, in a style warranted to give satisfaction and at the lowest living prices. HUDSON.
(Office Back of Trescott's Book-Store, Salem, O.)

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, a small Farm, consisting of Sixty Acres of first rate land, situated two miles North East of Salem. There are upon the premises a Log House and small Barn, and one of the best veins of coal in the neighborhood. The property is that formerly held by Dr. Saml. Ball. Indisputable titles will be given.

For terms of Sale, and other particulars apply to James Barnaby, Salem, O.
May 1, 1851. J. HEACOCK.

Every Body Run this Way!!

HAVING moved and re-fitted our Shop, we feel safe in saying that we will be able to give entire satisfaction in the way of

Shaving, Hair Dressing, and Shampooing, to all of our old customers, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

With Razors sharp, and chairs that's easy—In shaving we'll be sure to please ye;
Combs that's ready, with scissors keen,
We cut your hair both sleek and clean:
If your head is coated with dandruff,
Give us a trial with our shampooing stuff,
And if you doubt at all and wish to see,
Call at Ambler's Block, just number three!
LEE & JOHNSON.
Salem April 12, 1851.

FOR SALE

A FIRST RATE BUGGY with Iron Axles, and two superior Fanning Mills, all entirely new. Enquire of JAMES BARNABY.
Salem, Feb. 22, 1851.

SALEM INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution, located in SALEM, Columbiana County, Ohio, will continue its operations, under the care of the subscriber. The Building is commodious, with Study and Recitation Rooms. The services of Gentlemen well qualified to aid in teaching, have been secured. An arrangement has been made with Mr. J. W. LUSK, well known in various parts of this State, as an eminently successful Teacher of the Spencerian System of Penmanship, to give a Course of Lessons in that art during each term of the coming year. A series of Lectures on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, will be delivered during the next term,—and probably during each term of the year,—by Dr. R. H. MACK of Cleveland, whose experience as a lecturer, fine French Manikin and Skeleton, and numerous Plates, cannot fail to render the subject interesting to all who may attend his Course. Other Scientific Lectures will be delivered during each term.

The Institution is furnished with Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus, Outline Maps, Historical Charts, Anatomical Plates, a Surveyor's Compass, and a well selected CABINET OF MINERALS.

Students must be punctual in their attendance, unless prevented by Sickness, or urgent duties. The Course of Instruction shall be thorough and practical.

TUITION PER QUARTER OF ELEVEN WEEKS. To be paid either during or Promptly at the Close of the Term.

Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, \$3.00
The Elements of Algebra, Geometry, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Anatomy, Physiology, &c., 4.00
The Latin and Greek Languages, the Higher Branches of Mathematics, with their application to Natural Philosophy and Astronomy,—Book-keeping by Double Entry, &c., 6.00

Attending both Mr. Lusk's Course in Penmanship, and Dr. Mack's Lectures, Extra, 1.00
Photography and Photography will be taught without extra charge.

Literary exercises shall receive due attention. Board, including Lights, Fuel and Study Room, can be had in respectable families in the village and vicinity, at \$1.12 1-2 to \$1.25 per week,—and Rooms obtained for those who wish to board themselves. Books and Stationery can be had in Salem.

Any other information in reference to the School, Board, Rooms, &c., can be had by addressing the subscriber, or Barnaby & Whinery, Book-Sellers.

The next Term of 13 weeks, will commence March 31st, 1851.
March 8, 1851. WM. MCCLAIN.

Estate of Jacob Shriver, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed and qualified as administrators on the Estate of Jacob Shriver late of Columbiana County, Ohio, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement within one year.

JOSEPH ESTEP, } Executors.
GEORGE WOLF, }

WM. J. BRIGHT,
Attorney at Law, Hartford, Trumbull Co., O.
Prompt attention will be given to collections in Trumbull and adjoining counties.
Nov. 23, '50.

Western Farmers' Insurance Company,
OF NEW LISBON, OHIO.

This Company was organized, and commenced issuing Policies the first of May, 1850.

And, although it has been in operation but about eight months, we are able to report as follows:

Whole number of Policies issued,	2,000
" amt of property insured,	\$1,616,100
" amount of Premium Notes,	8,479
" " of Cash Premiums,	5,891
" " of losses,	760
Balance of Cash Premiums above losses,	5,131

From the above it will be seen that we already number more members than most of the Mutual Insurance Companies that have been in operation for the last ten years, and have more Cash on hand than any other Company in the State on so small an amount of risk. The astonishing success with which this Company has met is good evidence that it is one of the best institutions in the country; and it is believed that it stands unrivalled for liberality and fair dealing.

DIRECTORS:
NOAH FREDERICK, ARTHUR BERNIER,
ALEXANDER PATTERSON, EDWARD POWERS,
JOSEPH ORR.
OFFICERS:
N. FREDERICK, Pres't. J. M. GILMAN, Vice Pres't.
J. McCLOYMONS, Treasurer. LEVI MARTIN, Sec.
Wm. J. BRIGHT, General Agent.

Anti-Slavery Songs!

WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to.
Aug. 10, 1850. I. TRESMOTT, & Co.

JAMES BARNABY,
PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR!

Cutting done to order, and all work Warranted.
North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession, that may be intrusted to him.
New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

DAVID WOODRUFF,

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &c.
A general assortment of carriage constantly on hand, made of the best material and in the latest style. All work warranted.
Shop on Main street, Salem, O.

C. DONALDSON & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.
KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.
No 18, Main Street, Cincinnati.
January, 1849.

NEW LEATHER STORE,

MAIN ST., NEAR THE BANK, SALEM, O.
THE Subscriber offers for sale, Upper Leather, Calfskin, Sole and Harness Leather, Morocco and Binding Skins; Also, all kinds of Shoe Leather cut to pattern. E. ELDRIDGE.
Aug. 1, 8 mo., 1850.

